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# **Korea, Republic of**

## **Fishery Products**

### **Annual**

### **2002**

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#### **Report Highlights:**

Alaska pollack catch will decrease sharply in 2002 as Korea purchased only 25,000 MT of Alaska pollack catch quota from Russia in 2002, compared to 200,000 MT in 2001. As groundfish, surimi, and roe production correlates with Alaskan pollack catch, total production of these products is expected to decline significantly in 2002. The capacity of the Korean fishing fleet and the number of fishery households are continuing to decrease as domestic production is expected to decline in the future. In 2001, Korea suffered a trade deficit of \$375 million in seafood trade with foreign countries for the first time.

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Includes PSD changes: Yes

Includes Trade Matrix: Yes

Annual Report

Seoul ATO [KS2], KS

## KOREA: SEAFOOD ANNUAL REPORT 2002

### SECTION I: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The real GDP growth rate in Korea in 2001 reached 3.0 percent (preliminary) and per capita GNI (Gross National Income) reached \$8,900 (preliminary) in 2001, down from \$9,770 in 2000. The decreased per capita GNI in 2001 is ascribed chiefly to the depreciation of Korean currency against U.S. dollar. However, the GDP growth in 2002 is expected to reach about 6 percent in 2002 unlike the global economic slump, and the per capita GNI is forecast to reach around \$10,000 thanks to the strong Korean currency and high GDP growth. The foreign exchange reserves totaled over \$112 billion as of June 2002.

Domestic production increased slightly to 2.67 million tons in 2001 from 2.5 million in 2000, but less than the average annual production of about 3 million tons due to the depletion of fishery resources domestically and restrictions of fish catches in foreign countries' waters. Alaska pollack harvest largely depends on how much Korea purchases fish catch quotas from Russia. The capacity of fishing fleet reduced to 884,853 tons in 2001 from 923,099 in 2000. The number of fishery households also declined to 77,717 in 2001 from 81,571 in 2000. The capacity of fishing fleet and the number of fishery households are expected to continue to decline in the foreseeable future.

The Statistical Year Book of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries indicates that total imports of seafood in Korea increased by about 17 percent to \$1.65 billion in 2001 from \$1.41 billion in 2000. Imports of seafood from the United States increased by about 9 percent to \$159 million in 2001 from \$145 million in 2000. Seafood imports into Korea from the United States accounted for 9.6 percent of the total seafood imports in 2001. Korea Trade Information Service compiled by ATO Seoul indicates total seafood imports during the first half of 2002 increased by about 17 percent to \$882 million from \$753 million during the same period of last year, and these imports from the U.S. also increased by 11 percent to \$76.4 million during the first half of 2002 from \$68.8 Million during the same period of last year. Imports of seafoods from both the world and United States are expected to be at a record high in 2002.

The Monthly Statistics of Korea (July 2002 Issue) shows that the average monthly household expenditure in cities on fishery products was \$25.5 in 2001 (The average annual exchange rate of Korean won against US\$ in 2001 was 1,290.8 won). Korea's per capita fish consumption is estimated at 33 Kg. a year.

In order to cope with the depletion of fishery resources in the adjacent water and restrictions of fish catch in the neighboring countries' waters, the Korean government accelerated the downsizing of Korea's fishing fleet and plans to reduce further more over the next several years. Recognizing the potential economic impact of this and other fishery accords, the Korean government is undertaking an in-depth study on aquaculture and how to secure fish catch quotas in foreign waters.

Korea exported about \$1.5 billion of seafood annually and always had a surplus in seafood trade.

However, in 2001 Korea suffered trade deficit of \$375 million in seafood trade with foreign countries for the first time.

## **SECTION II: NARRATIVE ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND, POLICY & MARKETING**

### **Supply and Demand**

Korea harvested 2.67 million metric tons (MMT) of seafood including 1.25 million MT in the on/off shore, 656,000 MT in the shallow sea aquaculture, 739,000 MT in the deep-sea and 18,000 MT in fresh water. Total seafood production increased to 2.67 million metric tons in 2001 from 2.5 million metric tons in 2000. Seafood production in Korea is not likely to increase in the future in accordance with the depletion of fish resources in adjacent waters and the proclamations of the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) by Korea's neighboring countries.

Alaska pollack catch will decrease sharply in 2002 as the Korea fish industry failed to secure private catch quotas for Alaska pollack at Russia's international bid in early 2002. Korea secured the government quota of only 25,000 MT in 2002. Russia is expected to reduce the government quota even further next year, and will likely keep foreign fishing boats from catching fishes in the Russian waters from 2004. Korea is now looking forward to negotiations with Russia on 40,000 tons of joint fishing in 2002. The Alaska pollack catch quota purchased from Russia was 200,000 MT in 2001 (government quota - 35,000 MT and private quota - 165,000 MT).

As groundfish, surimi, and roe production correlates directly with Alaskan pollack catch, total production of these products is expected to drop significantly in 2002. Deep-sea production is also expected to decline in the longer term as Russia reduces Alaska pollack catch quotas in effort to rebuild fish stocks in coastal waters. The deep-sea industry catches mainly Alaska pollack, tuna, and squid.

Fresh water production is expected to decline in the nearby period as tighter enforcement of governmental environment regulations to cope with growing pollution problems is implemented to fresh water aquaculture. The longer term outlook for this sector, though, is promising if control efforts put into place prove effective. Fresh water production declined to 18,100 MT in 2001 from 20,600 MT in 2000.

A Total Allowable Catch (TAC) was first implemented in 1999 for four fish species: mackerels, jack mackerels, sardine and red large crab. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) established the TAC total for 2002 by fish species as follows: mackerels-160,000 MT, jack mackerels-10,600 MT, sardine-17,000 MT, red large crab-28,000 MT, purplish Washington clams - 8,000 MT, pen shells - 2,500 MT, top shells - 2,508 MT and snow crabs - 1,220 MT.

Per capita fishery consumption is estimated at 33 kg in 2001. Annual domestic consumption is about 3.3 million metric tons (MMT). The bad reports about Mad Cow Disease (BSE) and Foot and Mouth Disease in 2001 caused beef demand to fall, and it was replaced partly with fish. Efforts by the Korean industry to change consumer's perception of fish (as a healthy alternative to red meat), to diversify fish products, to improve quality, and to develop its processing technology will be key factors

to capture consumers attention.

## Trade

### Imports of Fishery Products in Korea

Unit: Millions of dollars

Description	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	World	USA	World	USA	World	USA	World	USA
Fish & Seafood	587	<b>84</b>	1,179	<b>130</b>	1,411	<b>145</b>	1,648	<b>159</b>

Sources: Statistical Year Book of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

As noted from the above import statistics, seafood imports in Korea increased to \$1.6 billion in 2001 from \$1.4 billion. Korea remains an important market for U.S. seafood suppliers. Given Korea's high per capita consumption and lower domestic production, imports are expected to rise to meet local demand in the coming years.

We often find a difference between U.S. export figures and Korean import data. The difference is ascribed to the following:

- Korean importers open Letters of Credit in Korea for fish to be processed in China, and ship the fish directly to China for further processing, generally for fish fillet and imitation crab meat. These processed products are exported to Europe, USA and Korea. The species for such processing are usually yellow fin sole, cod, Pacific ocean perch, surimi, and Alaska pollacks. It is reported that Koreans have about 20 fish processing plants in China, either as wholly owned by Koreans or as joint venture companies with Chinese. The cost of labor in China is much lower than that in Korea.
- Korean importers store the imported product such as pollack roe in bonded warehouses and re-export to Japan. Japan buyers reportedly come to Pusan and inspect the roe before they purchase. The storage prices are lower in Pusan than in Seattle or Alaska.
- U.S. export figures are based on the FOB value and Korean import data is based on the CIF value, and there is a time difference between departure from USA and arrival in Korea.

Imported seafood products are utilized for both re-export and domestic consumption. Major suppliers include China, Russia, the United States, Japan and Vietnam. In 2001, these five countries accounted for 72 percent of total Korean seafood imports on a value basis. In 2001, China became the largest seafood supplier to Korea by exporting \$634 million, followed by USA at \$158 million, by Russia at \$154 million, by Japan at \$139 million, and by Vietnam at \$101 million. The major species imported to Korea in 2001 were yellow Corvina, frozen (\$147 million), Alaska pollack roe, frozen (\$95 million), hair tail, frozen (\$67 million), Alaska pollack surimi, frozen (\$57 million), shrimp, frozen (\$50 million),

and mackerel, frozen (\$45 million).

Imports of major fish species into Korea from the United States in 2001 with \$1 million or over are as follows:

Unit: US\$ million

Fish Species	From USA	Total
Alaska pollack surimi, frozen	53.9	55.7
Monkfish, frozen	31.2	58.6
Other surimi, frozen	8.8	54.1
Alaska pollack roe, frozen	7.6	78.1
Atka mackerel, frozen	4.7	18.9
Lobsters, other than frozen	4.6	11.5
Hagfish, frozen	4.3	5.2
Other roe, frozen	4.2	10.8
Other flat fish, frozen	4.1	15.7
Cod, frozen	3.7	13.3
Monkfish, fresh	3.3	3.9
Alaska Pollack, frozen	2.5	27.7
Skate, frozen	2.1	12.3
Rock fish (including POP), frozen	1.2	7.2
Sea-cucumber, prepared/preserved	1.1	4.3
Pacific salmon, frozen	1.0	4.4
Sardines, frozen	1.0	8.6

Source: Statistical Year Book of Foreign Trade 2001

Korea also exports a large volume of fish products. In 2001, Korea exported 435,691 metric tons valued at \$1.28 billion of fishery products. The major species exported to other countries in 2001 were tunas (\$257 million), oysters (\$126 million), conger eels (\$74 million), squid (\$68 million), imitation crab meat (\$50 million), and flat fish (\$44 million). The largest country that Korean fishery products were exported to in 2001 was Japan (\$925 million), followed by USA (\$82 million), by EU (\$75 million), by China (\$57 million), by Thailand (\$33 million), and by Taiwan (\$17 million).

## Policy

The Korean government has used the higher adjustment tariffs ranging from 30 to 70% for 12 fish species to protect select domestic seafood, mainly from China. The normal applicable tariffs are between 10% and 20%. The Korea government is focusing on aquaculture in the shallow waters to secure fish supply and working hard to purchase fish quotas from other countries including Russia.

Korea and China agreed on a fisheries pact that went into effect on June 30, 2001. They agreed to allow 190 Korean fishing boats including 40 trawlers to enter the zone between latitude 26 and 27 degrees North. China permits 1,402 Korean boats to enter its exclusive economic zone (EEZ) to catch a maximum catch of 60,000 tons of fish in the first year of the agreement, while Korea allows a maximum fish catch of 109,600 tons to 2,796 Chinese boats in its exclusive economic zone. They agreed to introduce the same fishing quotas and the same number of boats in each other's EEZ from 2005.

Korea and Japan reached a fishery agreement on the eastern limit line for Korean fishing activities in the East Sea/Sea of Japan in September 1998. Catch volume was synchronized to be equal in three years with all species except for Alaska pollack and king crab. In 1999, Korea and Japan agreed on the number of crab fishing boats and fishing nets permitted in each other's exclusive economic zones (EEZs). In 2001, the accord prohibited Alaska pollack fishing in those waters.

Constraints built into bilateral and multilateral fishing accords will impact further total harvest from on/off-shore fishery zones. On/off-shore fish species consist mainly of squid, mackerel, corvenia, hair tail and anchovy. Government efforts to boost aquaculture production in shallow sea clearly indicates the importance of this sector as a future seafood resource.

In order to cope with the depletion of fishery resources in the adjacent water and restrictions of fish catch in the neighboring countries' waters, the Korean government accelerated the downsizing of Korea's fishing fleet and plans to reduce further over the next several years. Recognizing the potential economic impact of this and other fishery accords, the Korean government is undertaking an in-depth study on aquaculture and how to secure fish catch quotas in foreign waters.

## Marketing

Fish importers usually distribute imported fishery product to distributors, processors, smaller distributors, or retailers and end-users directly. Distributors distribute the product to smaller distributors, or retailers and end-users directly. Smaller distributors distribute the products to retailers, and/or end-users, and retailers to consumers. Some fish importers distribute imported fish to end-users directly such as restaurants and hotels.

According to the survey conducted in April 2001, 32 percent of consumers said that they purchase seafood at the conventional markets. The following is where consumers purchase seafood in Korea.

Market	Percentage
Conventional Market	32%
Supermarket	21%
Discount Store	19%
Department Store	18%
Seafood Wholesale Market	5%
Others	5%
Total	100%

Flatfish is a popular Korean dish in Korea. All flat fish are freely importable. Live halibut is in high demand for its popularity as Sashimi. Imported U.S. halibut is high priced and generally distributed to hotels and upscale restaurants. Stiff competition is provided by locally-farmed flatfish. Russia, Guinea Bissau, China, EU are our major competitors for flatfish.

Groundfish composed of major commercial species such as Alaska pollack and cod appears to offer a promising market for U.S. suppliers given Korea's production outlook. The Korean government has applied an adjustment tariff of 30 percent on frozen Alaska pollack instead of 10% normally applied to frozen fish. Russia, Japan and China are our major competitors.

Frozen surimi imported to Korea is processed to ground fish sausage and imitation crab meat for both local and overseas markets. Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, China, India and Canada are our major competitors.

The market for Korean Alaska pollack roe is large. For U.S. suppliers, imported roe is processed for local consumption and re-export. Alaskan pollack roe is the most popular and is used for salted/spiced roe. It is a very popular and traditional side dish over rice at the Korean table. Russia, though the dominant supplier, may have difficulties fully servicing demand by market if its resources continue to deplete rapidly. Russia, China, New Zealand and Japan are our major competitors.

### SECTION III: STATISTICAL TABLES

#### 1. Korea: Fishing Fleet by Type of Fishing in 2001 (Unit: Vessel, Gross/Tons)

	1999		2000		2001	
	Number of Fleet	Capacity	Number of Fleet	Capacity	Number of Fleet	Capacity
On and Off-Shore	66,776	434,143	68,629	397,868	67,990	386,181

Aquaculture	21,742	29,733	20,359	28,516	19,856	28,945
Fresh Water	2,742	1,589	3,664	2,874	4,330	3,490
Deep Sea	620	365,146	597	349,420	568	335,552
Other	2,972	161,345	2,641	144,421	2,191	130,685
Total	94,852	991,956	95,890	923,099	94,935	884,853

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

## 2. Korea: Area of Shallow Sea Aquaculture by Species (Unit: Hectare)

Species \ Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Fish	2,254	2,303	2,317	2,216	2,256
Mollusks	43,213	44,511	44,684	44,819	46,171
Seaweeds	61,144	63,513	63,093	71,543	70,201
Others 1/	2,543	2,570	2,493	3,395	3,590
Total	109,154	112,897	112,587	121,973	122,218

1/ mainly shrimp and sea squirts

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

## 3. Korea: 2001 Fishery Production by Group of Species and Fisheries (Metric Ton)

	On/off Shore	Aquaculture Shallow sea	Deep-Sea	Fresh Water	Total
Fish	851,727	29,297	568,795	16,932	1,466,751
Crustacea	67,070	2,081	5,233	78	74,462
Mollusks	313,659	217,078	165,029	1,027	696,793
Seaweed & others	19,642	407,371	0	104	427,117
Total	1,252,098	655,827	739,057	18,141	2,665,123

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

## 4. Korea: Fishery Production by Year (Metric Ton)

Year	Volume
1997	3,243,725
1998	2,835,015



1999	2,910,450
2000	2,514,225
2001	2,665,123

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

#### 5. Korea: Production of Processed Fishery Commodities by Group (Metric Ton)

Commodity	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Dried/Salted/Cooked	71,500	58,055	36,349	33,794	45,364
Preserved/Pickled	24,578	43,354	63,398	57,131	48,076
Canned	62,885	48,140	42,796	50,404	80,569
Frozen	1,239,365	1,110,160	1,179,024	1,042,648	1,128,026
Dried Seaweed	47,347	92,375	100,936	47,662	79,732
Agar-Agar	376	639	365	961	361
Ground Fish Meat	135,493	121,480	108,443	166,682	94,079
Flavor Seasoned	7,069	6,466	8,072	14,532	17,250
Fish Meal and Oil	42,590	50,700	45,361	37,732	36,013
Others	23,372	9,880	9,281	13,546	17,369
Total	1,654,530	1,541,249	1,594,025	1,465,092	1,546,839

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

#### 6. Korea: 2001 Fishery Products Trade by Type (Unit: MT, 1,000 US\$)

Type	Import		Export	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Live fish	43,854	132,325	7,045	73,490
Fresh or chilled fish	61,573	149,743	46,852	229,932
Frozen fish	805,721	1,110,844	260,840	544,490
Smoked fish	402	1,961	247	998
Dried fish	7,928	50,694	13,698	81,140
Salted or in brine	27,333	22,607	7,763	20,570

Others	78,001	64,112	42,764	91,748
Prepared/canned fish	31,440	116,086	56,482	231,251
Total	1,056,252	1,648,372	435,691	1,273,619

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

#### 7. Korea: Imports and Exports of Fish and Seafood by Year (Metric Ton, \$1,000)

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
1997	522,381	1,045,474	509,090	1,492,588
1998	375,224	587,481	590,390	1,369,014
1999	746,327	1,178,968	475,644	1,520,534
2000	749,191	1,410,598	533,824	1,504,470
2001	1,056,252	1,648,372	435,691	1,273,619

Imports are based on CIF values and Exports are based on FOB values

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

#### 8. Korea: Applied Tariff Schedule for Fishery Products

Description	H.S. Code	2000 (%)	2001(%)	2002(%)
Live Fish	0301 XX XXXX	10	10	10
Fish, Fresh or Chilled	0302 XX XXXX	20	20	20
Fish, Frozen	0303 XX XXXX	10	10	10
Fish Fillet/Fish Meat, FR/CH	0304 10 XXXX	20	20	20
Fish Fillet/Fish Meat, FZ	0304 20 XXXX	10	10	10
Fish Surimi, Frozen	0304 90 XXXX	10	10	10
Fish, Dried/Salted/Brine/Smoked	0305 XX XXXX	20	20	20
Crustaceans	0306 XX XXXX	20	20	20
Oyster Spat	0307 10 1010	5	5	5
Oyster	0307 10 XXXX	20	20	20
Scallops	0307 2X XXXX	20	20	20
Mussels	0307 3X XXXX	20	20	20

Cuttle Fish and Squid	0307 4X XXXX	10	10	10
Octopus	0307 5X XXXX	20	20	20
Snails (other than sea snails)	0307 60 0000	20	20	20
Other Molluscs	0307 9X XXXX	20	20	20
Fish Extracts and Juice	1603 XX XXXX	30	30	30
Fish, prepared, preserved	1604 XX XXXX	20	20	20
Crustaceans/Molluscs, prep/psrd	1605 XX XXXX	20	20	20

Source: Korea Customs Research Institute, Tariff Schedule of Korea 2002

### 9. Korea: Adjusted Tariff Schedule For Fishery Products

Description	H.S. Code	General (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002(%)
Eel, Live	0301.92.xxxx	10	30	30	30a/
Sea Bream, Live	0301.99.4000	10	70	65	60b/
Sea Bass, Live	0301.99.9050	10	70	65	60
Croakers, Live	0301.90.9095	10	NA	NA	40
Alaska Pollack, Frozen	0303.79.1000	10	30	30	30
Saury, Frozen	0303.79.8000	10	50	40	40
Skate, Frozen	0303.79.9093	10	60	50	40
Croakers, Frozen	0303.79.9095	10	80	70	70
Shrimp, Not Pld, Frozen	0306.13.9000	20	35	35	35
Shrimp, In Brine	0306.23.3000	20	60	60	55c/
Squid, Frozen	0307.49.1020	10	40	40	40
Poult Squid, Frozen	0307.59.1020	20	35	35	35d/

a/ 30% or 1,908 Korean won per Kg. whichever higher is applied.

b/ 60% or 4,390 Korean won per Kg. whichever higher is applied.

c/ 55% or 363 Korean won per Kg. whichever higher is applied.

d/ 35% or 622 Korean won per Kg. whichever higher is applied.

Note: These adjustment tariffs have precedence over the applied tariffs described before.

Source: HS General Guide Book 2002

### 10. Korea: All Cities' Consumer Price Indices Of Food And Beverages (2000 = 100)

Year	All Item	Food	Meat	Fishes	Vegetable & Seaweed
1997	90.2	88.7	85.4	86.5	77.6
1998	97.0	96.4	87.3	93.8	86.9
1999	97.8	99.1	92.3	99.4	93.6
2000	100	100	100	100	100
2001	104.1	103.5	106.8	105.5	101.7

Source: Monthly Statistics of Korea, July 2002, Korea National Statistical Office

**Fish/Urchin Roe/Caviar Lvr PSD****Unit: Metric Ton****PSD Table**

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>					
<b>Commodity:</b>	<b>Fish,Urchin Roe/Caviar,Livers</b>					
	<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		<b>01/2001</b>		<b>01/2002</b>		<b>01/2003</b>
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	3000	2289	3000	2200		2000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	12000	12880	13000	13500	0	14000
TOTAL Imports	12000	12880	13000	13500	0	14000
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	15000	<b>15169</b>	16000	<b>15700</b>	0	<b>16000</b>
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	5000	4726	4500	4500	0	4500
TOTAL Exports	5000	4726	4500	4500	0	4500
Domestic Consumption	10000	10443	11500	11200	0	11500
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	10000	10443	11500	11200	0	11500
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>T O T A L</b>	15000	<b>15169</b>	16000	<b>15700</b>	0	<b>16000</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>						

**Note: PSD Tables stand for Products Supply and Demand Tables**

**Korea: Import Trade Matrix - Fish and Urchin Roe/Caviar/Lvr****Units: Metric Ton**

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>		
<b>Commodity:</b>	<b>Fish,Urchin Roe/Caviar,Livers</b>		
<b>Time period:</b>	<b>JAN/DEC</b>		
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>2000</b>		<b>2001</b>
U.S.	1129	U.S.	2369
Others		Others	
Russia	4635	Russia	6778
China	1261	China	1064
Japan	1646	New Zealand	735
New Zealand	1097	Japan	523
<b>Total for Others</b>	8639		9100
<b>Others not listed</b>	1087		1411
<b>Grand Total</b>	10855		12880

**Korea: Production of Fish Roes, Urchin (Metric Ton)**

Items	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Roes of Alaska Pollack (from distant seas)1/	5,456 (1,359)	5,058 (1,254)	7538 (1490)	2,955 (196)	2,197 (146)
Herring Roes	-	-	-	-	-
Sea Urchin	445	58	0	103	92
Total	5,901	5,116	7,538	3,058	2,289

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

**Korea: Imports of Fish and Urchin Roe/Caviar/Liver (Metric Ton)**

Species	H.S. Code	2000		2001	
		World	U.S.	World	U.S.
Livers, Fresh	0302.70.1000	5	5	6	5
Roes, fresh	0302.70.2000	0	0	0	0
Livers, Fz	0303.80.1000	18	0	165	78
Roes/AK Pollack,FZ	0303.80.2010	8,064	749	7,869	702
Other Roes, Frozen	0303.80.2090	2,265	374	4,128	1,582
Livers, dried, salted	0305.20.1000	0	0	16	0
Roes, dried	0305.20.2000	14	0	10	0
Roes, smoked	0305.20.3000	0	0	0	0
Roes/Alaska Pollack	0305.20.4010	18	0	13	0
Roes/Yellow Corvina	0305.20.4020	0	0	0	0
Roes/Herrings, Dried	0305.20.4030	0	0	27	0
Other roes, Salted	0305.20.4090	1	1	11	0
Sea Urchin, Fresh	0307.91.9010	0	0	0	0
caviar	1604.30.1000	2	0	1	0
Caviar, Substitute	1604.30.2000	468	0	634	2
Total		10,855	1,129	12,880	2,369

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Exports of Fish and Urchin Roe/Caviar/Liver (Metric Ton)**

Species	H.S. Code	2000		2001	
		World	U.S.	World	U.S.
Livers, Fresh	0302.70.1000	2	0	3	0
Roes, Fresh	0302.70.2000	0	0	0	0
Livers, Frozen	0303.80.1000	0	0	0	0
Roes/AK Pollack,FZ	0303.80.2010	1,154	30	820	29

Other Roes, FZ	0303.80.2090	692	0	748	0
Livers, dried, salted	0305.20.1000	3	0	0	0
Roes, dried	0305.20.2000	1	0	0	0
Roes, smoked	0305.20.3000	0	0	0	0
Roes/pollack, salted	0305.20.4010	113	53	197	66
Roes/Yellow Corniva, salted	0305.20.4020	14	14	0	0
Roes/Herrings, Dried	0305.20.4030	1	0	0	0
Other roes, Salted	0305.20.4090	111	7	64	2
Sea Urchin, Fresh	0307.91.9010	203	0	170	0
caviar	1604.30.1000	12	12	0	0
Caviar, Substitute	1604.30.2000	4,592	8	2,724	45
Total		6,898	124	4,726	142

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service



**Flatfish, Whl/Eviscerated PSD****Unit: Metric Ton**

<b>PSD Table</b>						
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>					
<b>Commodity:</b>	<b>Flatfish, Whole/Eviscerated</b>					
	<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>	
	<b>Old</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>New</b>
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		<b>01/2001</b>		<b>01/2002</b>		<b>01/2003</b>
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Production</b>	30000	32669	29000	30000	0	30000
<b>Intra-EC Imports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Imports</b>	19000	20914	20000	24000	0	25000
<b>TOTAL Imports</b>	19000	20914	20000	24000	0	25000
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	49000	53583	49000	54000	0	55000
<b>Intra-EC Exports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Exports</b>	5000	5577	4000	5000	0	5000
<b>TOTAL Exports</b>	5000	5577	4000	5000	0	5000
<b>D o m e s t i c Consumption</b>	44000	48006	45000	49000	0	50000
<b>Other Use/Loss</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL Utilization</b>	44000	48006	45000	49000	0	50000
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>T O T A L DISTRIBUTION</b>	49000	53583	49000	54000	0	55000

**Note: PSD Tables stand for Products Supply and Demand Tables**

**Korea: Import Trade Matrix - Flatfish****Units: Metric Ton**

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>		
<b>Commodity:</b>	<b>Flatfish, Whole/Eviscerated</b>		
<b>Time period:</b>	<b>JAN/DEC</b>		
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>2000</b>		<b>2001</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>6,484</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>5418</b>
<b>Others</b>		<b>Others</b>	
<b>Russia</b>	<b>6370</b>	<b>Russia</b>	<b>9847</b>
<b>G. Bissu</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>EU</b>	<b>1391</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>1412</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>1139</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>1161</b>	<b>G. Bissu</b>	<b>1019</b>
<b>Belize</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>Guinea</b>	<b>607</b>
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>Belize</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>Total for</b>	<b>10936</b>		<b>14605</b>
<b>Others</b>			
<b>Others not</b>	<b>263</b>		<b>891</b>
<b>listed</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17683</b>		<b>20914</b>

**Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service**

**Korea: Flatfish Production** (Metric Ton)

Fishing Type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
On and Off-Shore	19,671	22,137	21,248	17,030	16,210
Deep-Sea	348	135	443	258	33
Aquaculture	26,274	22,277	21,368	14,127	16,426
Total	46,293	44,549	43,059	31,415	32,669

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

**Korea: Imports of Flatfish** (Metric Ton)

Species H.S. Code		2000		2001	
		World	U.S.	World	U.S.
Flat Fish, Live	0301.99.8000	46	0	292	0
Halibut, Fresh	0302.21.0000	3	0	0	0
Plaice , Fresh	0302.22.0000	39	1	31	0
Sole, Fresh	0302.23.0000	9	0	6	0
Other, Fresh	0302.29.0000	11	0	3	0
Halibut, Frozen	0303.31.0000	72	6	132	7
Plaice, Frozen	0303.32.0000	5,093	2,757	2,152	428
Sole, Frozen	0303.33.0000	1,099	412	677	0
Others, Frozen	0303.39.0000	11,311	3,308	17,621	4,983
Total		17,683	6,484	20,914	5,418

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Foreign Trade 2001

**Korea: Exports of Flatfish ( Metric Ton)**

Species H.S. Code		2000		2001	
		World	U.S.	World	U.S.
Flat Fish, Live	0301.99.8000	2,345	1	3,332	0
Halibut, Fresh	0302.21.0000	0	0	6	0
Plaice , Fresh	0302.22.0000	152	0	49	0
Sole, Fresh	0302.23.0000	0	0	11	0
Other, Fresh	0302.29.0000	0	0	0	0
Halibut, Frozen	0303.31.0000	596	3	156	0
Plaice, Frozen	0303.32.0000	2,514	0	334	0
Sole, Frozen	0303.33.0000	405	0	195	0
Others, Frozen	0303.39.0000	2,201	0	1,494	0
Total		8,213	3	5,577	0

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service

**Groundfish, Whl/Eviscerated PSD****Unit: M/T****PSD Table**

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>					
<b>Commodity:</b>	<b>Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated</b>					
	<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>	
	<b>Old</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>New</b>
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		<b>01/2001</b>		<b>01/2002</b>		<b>01/2003</b>
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Production</b>	10000 0	219552	10000 0	50000	0	80000
<b>Intra-EC Imports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Imports</b>	90000	82222	95000	120000	0	120000
<b>TOTAL Imports</b>	90000	82222	95000	120000	0	120000
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	19000 0	301774	19500 0	170000	0	200000
<b>Intra-EC Exports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Exports</b>	5000	9434	5000	8000	0	8000
<b>TOTAL Exports</b>	5000	9434	5000	8000	0	8000
<b>D o m e s t i c Consumption</b>	18500 0	292340	19000 0	162000	0	192000
<b>Other Use/Loss</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL Utilization</b>	18500 0	292340	19000 0	162000	0	192000
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>T O T A L DISTRIBUTION</b>	19000 0	301774	19500 0	170000	0	200000

**Note: PSD Tables stand for Products Supply and Demand Tables**

**Korea: Import Trade Matrix - Groundfish, Whl/Eviscerated**

Units: Metric Ton

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>		
<b>Commodity:</b>	<b>Groundfish, Whole/Eviscerated</b>		
<b>Time period:</b>	<b>JAN/DEC</b>		
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>2000</b>		<b>2001</b>
U.S.	8438	U.S.	7207
Others		Others	
Russia	42789	Russia	44,209
Japan	26921	Japan	20767
China	4961	China	3222
<b>Total for</b>	<b>74671</b>		<b>68198</b>
<b>Others</b>			
<b>Others not</b>	<b>6803</b>		<b>6817</b>
<b>listed</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>89912</b>		<b>82222</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Groundfish Production** (Metric Ton)

Year	Deep-Sea	On/Off Shore	Total
1997	221,026	8,683	229,709
1998	238,402	7,737	246,139
1999	155,269	5,660	160,929
2000	97,957	12,225	110,182
2001	213,056	6,496	219,552

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

**Korea: Import of Groundfish** (Metric Ton)

Species	H.S. Code	2000		2001	
		World	U.S.	World	U.S.
Cod, Fresh	0302.50.0000	2,588	307	1,807	197
Alaska Pollack, Fresh	0302.69.1000	11,875	0	15,227	0
Cod, Fz.	0303.60.0000	9,792	2,850	11,694	2,606
Hake, Fz.	0303.78.0000	950	0	2,894	22
Alaska Pollack	0303.79.1000	53,265	4,049	41,663	3,143
Rockfish(ocean perch)	0303.79.9070	10,009	1,232	7,947	1,239
Alaska Pollack,Dried	0305.59.3000	1,433	0	990	0
Total		89,912	8,438	82,222	7,207

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Export of Groundfish (Metric Ton)**

Species	H.S. Code	2000		2001	
		World	U.S.	World	U.S.
Cod, Fresh	0302.50.0000	0	0	0	0
Alaska Pollack, Fresh	0302.69.1000	0	0	50	48
Cod, Fz.	0303.60.0000	5,849	0	4,220	59
Hake, Fz.	0303.78.0000	2,883	462	1,854	501
Alaska Pollack	0303.79.1000	2,827	330	2,283	94
Rockfish (ocean perch)	0303.79.9070	733	0	708	0
Alaska Pollack,Dried	0305.59.3000	243	165	319	261
Total		12,535	957	9,434	963

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001



**Surimi PSD****Unit: Metric Ton**

<b>PSD Table</b>						
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>					
<b>Commodity:</b>	<b>Surimi</b>					
	<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		<b>01/2001</b>		<b>01/2002</b>		<b>01/2003</b>
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	10000	5,095	9000	5000	0	5000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	80000	94108	85000	95000	0	100000
TOTAL Imports	80000	94108	85000	95000	0	100000
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	90000	<b>99203</b>	94000	<b>100000</b>	0	<b>105000</b>
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	1000	1445	1000	1000	0	1000
TOTAL Exports	1000	1445	1000	1000	0	1000
D o m e s t i c Consumption	89000	97758	93000	99000	0	104000
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	89000	97758	93000	99000	0	104000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>T O T A L DISTRIBUTION</b>	90000	<b>99203</b>	94000	<b>100000</b>	0	<b>105000</b>

**Note: PSD Tables stand for Products Supply and Demand Tables**

**Korea: Import Trade Matrix - Surimi**

Units: Metric Ton

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Korea, Republic of</b>		
<b>Commodity:</b>	<b>Surimi</b>		
<b>Time period:</b>	<b>JAN/DEC</b>		
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>2000</b>		<b>2001</b>
U.S.	33264	U.S.	45781
Others		Others	
Vietnam	13,550	Vietnam	17,087
China	7986	Thailand	15260
Thailand	7557	China	5927
Russia	2077	India	2444
Malaysia	1833	Malaysia	2308
India	1463	Canada	2247
Canada	1372	Argentina	940
Japan	1231	Russia	598
Argentina	1037	Japan	436
<b>Total for</b>	<b>38106</b>		<b>47247</b>
<b>Others</b>			
<b>Others not listed</b>	<b>1014</b>		<b>1080</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72384</b>		<b>94108</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Surimi Production (Metric Ton)**

Year	On/Off Shore	Deep-Sea	Total
1997	17,515	20,471	37,986
1998	14,769	15,668	30,437
1999	14,693	18,303	32,996
2000	7,326	3,327	10,653
2001	5,095	0	5,095

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 2002

**Korea: Import of Surimi (Metric Ton)**

Species	H.S. Code	2000		2001	
		World	U.S.	World	U.S.
Alaska Pollack	0304.90.1010	26,423	23,270	39,961	38,677
Others	0304.90.1090	45,961	9,994	54,147	7,104
Total		72,384	33,264	94,108	45,781

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Export of Surimi (Metric Ton)**

Species	H.S. Code	2000		2001	
		World	U.S.	World	U.S.
Alaska Pollack	0304.90.1010	813	0	1,230	0
Others	0304.90.1090	334	4	215	0
Total		1,147	4	1,445	0

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade 2001, Korea Customs Service

FISHERY PRODUCTS STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLE					
Korea		Previous	Current	Next	5 Year
		Year	Year	Year	Projections /
U.S. Competitive Position	Measurement *	Situation	Situation	Expectations	Expectations
U.S. Access Relative to Rest of World- Non-Tariff Measures (NTM)	Worse, equal, or better (choose one)	equal	equal	equal	equal
U.S. Access Relative to Rest of World - Tariffs	Higher, equal, or lower (choose one)	equal	equal	equal	equal
Presence of Marketing Programs (domestic and 3rd country) versus U.S. programs	More aggressive, about the same, or less aggressive (select one)	same	same	same	same
U.S. Prices Relative to Domestic and 3rd Country Prices	Higher, equal, or lower (choose one)	higher	higher	higher	higher
U.S. Market Share (3 Year. Average)	Percent	9.6 1/	10	11	12
Per Capita Consumption of All Fishery Products	Kg per person	33	33	34	35
Per Capita Consumption of animal proteins (excluding fishery products)	Kg per person	10	10.5	10.5	11
Percent of population with refrigerators	Percent	100	100	100	100
Percent of fishery product sales at supermarkets	Percent	21 2/	22	22	23
Percent of total food sales at supermarkets	Percent	79	80	80	80

Percent of animal protein sales at supermarkets (excluding fishery products)	Percent	18	19	19	20
Percent of fishery sales at HRI establishments	Percent	na	na	na	na
Percent of fishery sales at open markets	Percent	33 2/	33	33	32

1/ U.S. market share of total seafood imports

2/ Percentage of seafood sales at supermarkets out of total seafood sales

Source: Post

#### SECTION IV. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

For further detailed information about the Korean market, please contact:

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